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SEC BRIEFING

29 May 1966

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CURRENT SITUATION IN JORDAN

1. Over the past few weeks, the situation in Jordan--in terms of US interests--has continued to deteriorate, with the armed forces now largely in the hands of and the government dominated by an ultra-nationalist group of young Arab Legion officers. These developments are bringing Jordan closer to Egypt and will probably further estrange Jordan from Britain. The position of 30 year old King Hussein, despite an increasing tendency on his part to exert his authority, may depend more and more on his willingness to yield to the pressure of the young military leaders, who he has put into power.

2. On 28 May, King Hussein asked for the resignation of the relatively moderate Prime Minister Rifai, who had attempted to resist the spread of Egyptian influence in Jordan. Rifai had lost the King's confidence for some months and had been under attack for failing to end his country's special relations with Britain. 25X6

3. The new regime, under Prime Minister al-Husni, includes former ambassador to Egypt Faysal al-Husni as vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs. According to the Egyptian press, al-Husni had two meetings with the Soviet Ambassador to Egypt during his last four days in Cairo. The new Minister of Defence and Interior, Major General Ajlani, was reportedly appointed with the approval of the new Arab Legion chief of staff, ultra-nationalist 33 year old Major General Ali Khader, who has risen dramatically in the last three months from a relatively obscure Lt. Colonel to confidant and advisor of the King.

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4. One of the new Premier's first acts was to announce his intention to amend the Anglo-Jordanian treaty to "make it more compatible with Jordanian interests." He has also hinted that Britain might be asked to modify its present military base rights. Britain now pays Jordan an annual military subsidy of \$20,100,000.

5. Nasser and his associates in the Free Officers' Movement (FOM) are now in a position to assert their power and influence openly. Nasser is consolidating his control of the Arab Legion, with the support of the King. Plans have been announced for expansion of the 22,000 man Legion to include part or all of the 21,000 man Jordanian National Guard. The Guard is a paramilitary militia force, badly trained and poorly equipped, and composed largely of Palestine Arabs. It will thus be an moderate and probably destabilizing influence on the Legion, which has had fine training and high esprit d' corps.

6. The Free Officers' Movement, headed by Nasser, is now reported to include 100 members, 30 of whom form an inner circle. Within the movement, however, a faction is still said to be plotting against Nasser and the King, with reported plans for a coup in September. This faction, which is anti-Communist, considers Nasser pro-Egyptian, and is suspicious of Cairo's intentions, reportedly plans terrorist activities against British bases in Jordan, for the purpose of discrediting Nasser.

7. Nasser, is reported to favor Jordan's acceptance of Egyptian financial support for the Legion [redacted] some funds have already been received. Increased funds would be needed to obtain heavy combat equipment for the Legion and to equip the National Guard forces to be brought up to Legion standards. Such Egyptian financial support is said to be conditional upon improvement of treaty relations with Britain.

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6. In an apparent effort to consolidate his position, Hussein has already promoted 11 officers including his reported rivals in the COA, to brigadier or colonel. In another conciliatory bid, the King apparently has ordered court martial charges dropped against the small group of legion officers, arrested in April, who attempted to organize opposition to Hussein. This reprieve may afford Hussein the opportunity to use the group as a counter-balance to Dhuvar.

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9.

[redacted] Jordan's new cabinet may shortly

dissolve the legislature in preparation for new elections--a course which Hussein is reported to favor. Under present conditions, such elections would bring Jordan still further under ultranationalist control and strengthen Dhuvar's parliamentary support.

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